

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTICES.

TENNEY'S ELEMENTS OF ZOOLOGY.*—This is a profusely illustrated book, of convenient size and well adapted by its simple style for instruction in schools. It is a decided improvement in matter and illustration on the "Manual of Zoology" by the same author, as more attention is bestowed to anatomy and histology; this portion being illustrated by well selected engravings, mostly taken from Milne-Edward's "Zoology."

MICROSCOPY.

THE "REFLEX ILLUMINATOR" FOR DIRECT ILLUMINATION.—Mr. Samuel Wells, of Boston, communicates to the "Cincinnati Medical News," his experience with Mr. Wenham's last illuminator, used upon transparent objects with transmitted light. Of course to obtain the direct effect the object must be mounted in balsam or other highly refractive medium, and the illuminator connected with the slide with glycerine or otherwise. The lens must be an immersion, and over 82° of working angular aperture, since nothing under 41° of semi-aperture can be lighted by this arrangement. Mr. Wells, among a large number of lenses, found only four capable of working with light at this angle,—a Powell & Lealand $\frac{1}{16}$, Tolles' $\frac{1}{10}$, and Tolles' four system $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$. All these are famous resolving lenses, and their performance with this light is described as remarkably beautiful. An exactly similar use of the Wenham Paraboloid has been a favorite method of high-power illumination (differing only in angle and in not being limited to an unilateral effect) and gives the same exquisite definition with a perfectly corrected objective, though failing entirely with many objectives that are called first class.

RELIABILITY OF THE MICROSCOPE.—Mr. John Michels paper in "Popular Science Monthly," on the Microscope and its Misinterpretations, mainly by virtue of its title, largely contributes to an exaggerated popular estimate of the general untruthfulness of microscope teachings. The paper itself is a good popular synopsis of the Podura scale controversy, but has about the same rela-

*Elements of Zoology. A Text Book. By Prof. Sanborn Tenney. Illustrated by 750 wood engravings. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1875.